

EDITORIAL BRIEFS

Look out for the machinery bill. Wonder when the Legislature will get down to "brass tacks"?

The successor to Aycock's mocking bird has been busy in this State for the past week.

That million dollar State building would also provide more room for Democratic clerks.

Senator Baggett's anti-trust bill may have teeth in it, but they don't show up very prominently.

The head of Tammany favors the direct vote of United States Senators by Charles F. Murphy.

The suffragettes have not yet sent in their petitions to the Legislature. However, it is not too late.

Senator Brown says the State's Treasury needs a "watch dog." Well, yes—that is, they did need one.

As the State is already in debt, how can it afford to pay for the Democratic primaries all over the State?

If they establish all those new counties many will have to learn their geography all over.

An exchange says that office hunting is contagious. Yes, but the Democrats haven't quarantined against it.

Champ Clark says the world is growing better. Champ probably thinks so because he was elected speaker.

This Legislature has made a record for the number of bills introduced. But that is the only record it has made.

Ex-Governor Glenn dropped off in Albany, N. Y., for a few minutes last Monday to tell them how to run their Legislature.

If they are going to make the next Governor's salary \$6,000, then they should make it a point to elect a \$6,000 Governor.

The bill to create four new judgeships in the State causes many to wonder who are the four Democratic lawyers that need relief.

The Democratic primaries have bankrupted several of the Democratic politicians and now they want to put the expense on the State and bankrupt it.

The fact that the State is running about \$200,000 in debt each year may be a sign of "good government," but it looks different on the surface.

A resolution was offered in the State Senate Friday against the frequent change in fashions. Well, wait until the hobble-skirt becomes obsolete.

And now they do not want one man to keep over a quart in Cleveland and Rutherford Counties. They probably are afraid there will not be enough to go around.

A press dispatch says that a Coxey's army will march on Washington early next summer. It will be about time if the Democratic Congress gives the country free trade.

As the House voted Tuesday to repeal the charter of the town of Shore, the inference is that Mr. Glenn Williams has no further use for the town.

The Democratic politicians want to gerrymander the close congressional districts, but at the same time they seem to be afraid of the proposition.

At last accounts the Wake County officers had not paid the \$200 assessed against each of them by the News and Observer for its free use of "poke-berry juice" during the campaign.

Some days ago the Biblical Recorder contained an editorial on "The Unfairness of the News and Observer." The Biblical Recorder has been long suffering in not expressing such an opinion of that sheet moons ago.

A DEMOCRATIC SPLIT

Party Caucus Showed Widely Divergent Views on Reciprocity With Canada.

THE PENSION PROBLEM

Southern Soldiers Should Receive a Share of the Millions Voted for Pensions—Still Prospects of an Extra Session of Congress—Initiative and Referendum in Oregon—Case Before the United States Supreme Court.

(Special to The Caucasian.)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 7, 1911.—President Taft has won a great victory in the House in putting through that body the measure which he has so strenuously advocated providing for a permanent tariff board or commission, with broad powers, to gather facts as to the difference in the cost of production here and abroad.

The argument was so overwhelmingly in favor of this rational solution of the tariff question as a great American policy, that thirty-three Democrats broke away from the majority of that party of inaction and negation and voted with the Republicans.

Another Serious Democratic Split.

Last night a Democratic caucus was held to consider what position that party would take in Congress on the new reciprocity treaty with Canada. Only about a hundred Democratic members attended, and those present split wide open on the question at issue. Some were square for free trade; some were out and out for protection as the great American principle.

Between these two extremes there were all kinds of varying Democratic views, apparently covering the forty-nine different known varieties of Democrats. Some of the most marked differences in these varieties were that one would be for free raw materials and for moderate protection on manufactured articles, while another would be either for moderate or high protection on raw materials and for moderate or no protection on manufactured products.

As an illustration, Congressman Webb of North Carolina announced that he was opposed to the reciprocity treaty, because it would affect the present tariff duties on some raw materials which he had promised the constituents of his district to vote to protect, while, at the same time, Congressman Kitchin took exactly the opposite position, in that he had voted against any duty to protect lumber, and that he was opposed to protection in any form on the raw materials of his State and the South, or on anything else.

The majority of the caucus, however, voted to endorse the reciprocity treaty, on the ground that it lowered some of the present tariff duties, even though it will, if it becomes effective, hit very hard some of the raw materials of the South.

Still Prospects of an Extra Session of Congress.

President Taft announced, when his proposition to have a permanent tariff board provided for by Congress seemed to be doomed to defeat, that if that measure failed he would call an extra session of Congress immediately after the fourth of March. Whether that position of the President influenced many votes in favor of the President's policy or not, is not known, yet the situation as to the success of the legislation for such a tariff board at once became more favorable.

It is now thought that the President may also call an extra session if the reciprocity treaty with Canada should fail.

The Pension Problem.

There has been agitated for some time in Congress a proposition to pay a pension of some kind to every person who served in the Union Army in any capacity during the late war between the States. The scheme to increase pension bounties has been as strenuously urged by Northern Democratic Congressmen as by Republicans for many years.

The war closed forty-six years ago. A quarter of a century after the war closed, the amount of money paid for pensions by the Government was only about one-fourth of the amount paid to-day. At that time it was thought that the appropriations for pensions would rapidly decrease each year, and no one dreamed that at this late date there would be as much as ten million dollars to be paid in pensions to Union soldiers.

There are not living to-day one-tenth as many Union soldiers as there were twenty-five years ago, and yet the pension rolls have doubled, tripled and quadrupled. To-day, even many of the cooks and body-servants and hangers-on of every kind have

The Democratic "Pie-counter Dispensary"

Some of the Reasons Why They Squall—"Butler and Bonds."

(The Lincoln Times.)

Some are still squalling "Butler and bonds." They are not very "still," either. No one credits them with being ignorant in the matter. If Butler had had anything to do with the "carpet-bag bonds" every honest and sensible man knows Senator Simmons and Editor Daniels would have met him in Raleigh and proved it on him; they would have jumped at the chance. Butler offered them the chance. They did not accept it. That proves that they knew it was simply a campaign squall.

They squalled "Butler and bonds" in the campaign in order to dodge the real issues. They did it to prejudice and blind the voters. They knew if the voters could see how ex-

managed in one way or another to get on the pension roll.

Everybody, no matter whether a Union man or a Confederate, is in favor of proper and adequate compensation for all war veterans, no matter whether in the Mexican War, the War Between the States, the Spanish War, or the Indian Wars, but to-day we have reached the point where it seems the whole business may run to seed, through partisan politics.

There is a serious economic side to this question, which may be briefly stated as follows: That when one hundred and fifty or sixty million dollars is annually taken out of the National Treasury, which money comes from taxes collected from the people in the South as well as in the North, and is paid in a lump to people in one section of the country, that this creates an annual and eternal drain on the South, which contributes its measure of the taxes but receives none of the disbursements.

A Measure of Justice to the Southern Soldier and Also a Financial Equity

If it is to be the continued policy of Congress to appropriate a hundred millions or two hundred millions, or three hundred millions for that matter, annually for pensions, then why should not there be some attention given to a proper distribution of this enormous sum. There is now pending in Congress a proposition to increase largely the pensions for Northern soldiers or the hangers-on of the Union Army.

During the recent discussion in Congress on this subject, it developed that the question of the receivers of the pension being a Union soldier, with a meritorious record, was somewhat lost sight of in comparison with the question of the amount of money to be distributed, the chief idea seeming to be the bodily suffering and exigencies of the recipients of the fund.

Most of the Southern soldiers were killed during the War Between the States. There are not a very great number still living. Every one of these Southern soldiers who is still living is equally entitled to a pension from our re-united and common country as the Northern soldier. Most of them are more needy than the Northern soldier, and, besides, they have struggled in their maimed and decrepit condition for more than forty-five years without any compensation. A pension to these soldiers would not only be an ordinary matter of common justice, but to some extent it would equitably distribute the enormous fund now raised and paid in pensions to the different sections of the country.

If the pending bill and the proposed amendment thereto are made especially applicable to the Southern soldiers, there would still go four times as much money to the North as would go to the South in pensions. Why should the South be further punished and drained financially, even if the needs, to say nothing of the deserts of the Southern soldiers, are to be considered?

The Supreme Court Passed on Our Form of Government

The establishment of the initiative and referendum in the State of Oregon has resulted in raising a grave constitutional question that is now pending before the Supreme Court of the United States. The purpose of those who favor the initiative and referendum is, through that method, to either abolish or modify the Republican form of government provided for by our National Constitution.

The primary object of the supporters of this reform is praiseworthy, in that the theoretical desire is to bring the Government closely to the people, but in doing this a more or less radical attack has been made upon the organic act known as our constitution. The square question that will

be presented before the court in the argument of this case will be: Does the Constitution of the United States provide for a Republican form of government, or does it provide for a pure democracy where the people act directly in managing their local, State and National Government instead of through representatives elected for that purpose?

The argument of this case before the Supreme Court, and the decision of that august tribunal will be watched with unusual interest by every student of popular government, not only in this nation, but in the whole world.

TWO WILSON OFFICERS SHOT.

Deputy Sheriff Mumford and Chief of Police Glover the Victims—Were Trying to Arrest Two Negroes Charged With Robbing Stores at Dunn.

Wilson, N. C., Feb. 3.—This town is laboring under the greatest excitement in its history, caused by the cold-blooded murder of Deputy Sheriff George Mumford and the probably fatal shooting of Chief-of-Police A. O. Glover this afternoon by negro desperadoes, whom the officers were trying to arrest.

This morning the authorities here were notified to look out for negroes who broke in a store at Dunn last night and stole several pistols and other merchandise. This afternoon one or more of the negroes was located in a negro house near the Norfolk Southern Railroad yards and the officers went to the house to make the arrest. Deputy Mumford and Chief Glover went to the front door and Policemen Warren and Wynne stood guard at the rear. As Mumford and Glover entered the front door, the negroes opened fire. Mumford was shot through the head and Glover through both lungs. The former died in less than an hour and the latter is expected to die at any moment.

Make Good Their Escape.

Immediately upon seeing the officers fall and before either of the officers stationed at the rear could run around to the front the criminals darted out of the front door and escaped. Bloodhounds were brought here on a special train and are now following the trail. Posses in automobiles, in buggies and on foot are scouring the nearby country, and the military company, reinforced by hundreds of citizens, is on duty picketing the roads to prevent the negroes' escape from the territory in which they are supposed to be hiding. Several arrests were made, but parties who witnessed the shooting exonerated the prisoners.

Feeling is running high and the excitement is most intense. Over a thousand heavily armed men are scouring every inch of ground in this section and, should the murderer or murderers fall into their hands, a lynching would cause little surprise. Mumford leaves a widow and six young children. Glover has a wife and one child. Both men were popular with all who knew them.

Favors Segregating Feeble Minded Children.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 7.—That society must eventually conclude to segregate feeble-minded children as to prevent their reproducing was one of the emphatic declarations made to-night by Dr. H. H. Goddard, of Vineland, N. J., before the Health Conference now in progress under the auspices of the Medical and Chiropractic Faculty of Maryland.

Dr. Goddard spoke of "the feeble-minded child as a menace to the State, socially and morally," declared feeble-mindedness to be hereditary and said that 2 per cent of the public school children of the United States are deficient mentally in some way, according to the law of averages.

TO VIEW WAR IN AEROPLANE.

Machine Shipped to Texas Border and Experiment Will Be Made This Week—War Department Will Get Reports.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—So far as an aeroplane can discover, General Hoyt, the commander of the Department of Texas, will probably soon be in a position to determine the facts as to the activities of the insurgents along the Mexican border.

To-day General Wood, chief of staff, let it be known that at least one aeroplane would be employed in observation work along the Rio Grande. This decision was reached after a consultation with General Allyn, chief signal officer, who is in charge of the aeronautical service of the War Department, and John Barry Ryan, president of the United States Aeronautical Reserve.

The War Department has accepted the tender of Robert Collier of one of his new Wright biplanes, which is now in New York, and this will be rushed to the Mexican border by express and turned over to General Hoyt.

In order that the Government may be able to purchase aeroplanes for use in patrolling the Mexican border, the War Department has taken up with Senator Warren, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, the question of making the appropriation of \$125,000 for aeroplanes in the army available immediately instead of on July 1st as would be the usual course. The bill appropriating the amount mentioned for the purchase, maintenance and operation of aeroplanes in the army already passed the House and is now in the hands of the Senate military affairs committee.

The aeroplane offered the Government by Mr. Collier will be operated by Lieutenant Foullois of the signal corps of the army and A. L. Welch, an expert Wright aviator.

Aviators Volunteer for Service.

New York, Feb. 6.—Alfred J. Moisant, brother of the late John B. Moisant, received word here to-day from San Antonio, Texas, that Roland Garros, Rene Barrier and Rene Simon, have volunteered to fly over the Mexican insurgent and Federal lines at Juarez to test the worth of aeroplanes in actual war. There is to be an aviation meet at El Paso, Texas, this week, just across the border from Juarez, and Mr. Moisant left here to-night to superintend arrangements on the spot. His plan is to observe the strictest neutrality. All observations will be reported to him and the United States army officers stationed along the border and to no one else. On the strength of this guarantee, he says, he has received assurances that neither side will fire on the aviators.

A complete report will be made to the War Department at Washington.

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEEMEN SUED.

Charged With Failure to Pay for Automobile Hire in Their Campaign.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 7.—Senator Benjamin R. Tillman, Roger C. Sullivan, Norman E. Mack, Thomas E. Taggart and fifty other members of the National Democratic Committee of 1908 were made defendants to-day by Louis F. Burgh, an automobile owner, in a suit for \$68, claimed for automobile hire.

Roger Sullivan said to-day the bill should not be paid by the committee because it was contracted in giving rides to a speaker during the last Presidential campaign, and this speaker, the plaintiff asserts, denies the bill.

Being unable to straighten out the difficulty, after more than two years, suit has been brought.

Norfolk's Democratic Election Judges Re-indicted.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 7.—The grand jury re-indicted the judges of election in the court-house precinct of Norfolk who were originally accused in fifteen indictments charging violation of the Virginia primary election laws in the conduct of the Democratic Congressional primary of August last.

The defendants who were dismissed on demurrer prior to the action of the Supreme Court of Appeals upholding the constitutionality of the primary election statute were to-day re-indicted in one indictment embracing all fifteen counts of the old indictments. The cases will be tried February 15th.

Wife Beater Given Five Lashes on His Bare Back.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 6.—Five lashes on his bare back and two months in jail was the sentence imposed by Judge Duffy in the criminal court here to-day on George E. Woodson for assaulting his wife and terribly mutilating her face with a knife. The last time the whipping-post in the jail here was used was in 1907.

WITH THE LAWMAKERS

Two Bills to Change the Divorce Law Before the Legislature.

MORE NEW COUNTY BILLS

A Proposition to Form County of Ransom Out of Portions of Wake, Franklin and Nash—Senator Baggett Introduces an "Anti-Trust" Bill—Its "Teeth" Have Not Been Examined—Bill for Four New Judges Gets Favorable Report.

Senator Graham offered a petition in the Senate Thursday from a gentleman from Orange County protesting against the frequent change in the fashions and against the unsightly cartoons in some papers.

Senator Hawkins yesterday introduced a bill to establish and organize the county of Ransom to be taken out of parts of Wake, Johnston, Nash, Wilson, and Franklin Counties, provided that the qualified voters of the territory thus affected shall vote for the establishment of such county. The question of what shall be the county-seat is also to be left to the vote of the residents. The three points mentioned are Middlesex in Nash, and Zebulon and Wendell in Wake.

The bill also provides that Messrs. Claude B. Barbee of Wake, B. W. Ballard of Franklin, M. C. Winton of Johnston, Thomas M. Washington of Wilson, N. B. Finch of Nash, G. M. Bell and R. E. Whitley of Ransom, shall constitute a board of arbitrators to decide what proportion of the indebtedness of the old counties shall be assumed in case of the erection of Ransom.

Passed Third Reading.

To authorize the commissioners of Sampson County to erect at Clinton a monument to Confederate veterans. Resolution to pay members of sub-committee that visited the Deaf and Dumb institution at Morganton the sum of \$68.61 for expenses. Sent to the House without engrossment.

Bills Introduced.

S. B. 467, by Mr. Hobgood: To continue to provide for the maintenance of the Guilford Battle Ground. Committee on Pensions and Soldiers' Home.

S. B. 468, by Mr. Johnson: To amend the act incorporating the Industrial Training and Educational School of Faison.

S. B. 467, by Mr. Thorne: Resolution to encourage the use of goods made by independent manufacturers, and to discriminate against goods made and sold by trusts and illegal corporations.

S. B. 472, by Mr. Cotten: To prevent the use of coupons in connection with the sale of cigarettes, cigars and tobacco. Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

S. B. 487, by Mr. Starbuck: Resolution to invite non-resident North Carolinians, investors and agriculturists from the North, East and Western States to visit North Carolina in October of each year, while the State and County Fairs are being held. Committee on Agriculture.

S. B. 489, by Mr. Cobb: To amend laws of 1903 relating to establishment of North Carolina State Veterinary Medical Association, and to regulate the practice of veterinary medicine, etc. Committee on Public Health.

In the House.

The following bills were introduced: Connor: To prevent frauds on merchants.

Gay: To amend the divorce law of the Revisal.

Kennedy: To amend the road law of Sampson County.

Spainhour: To provide primary elections throughout the State.

Allred: To provide records of the foreclosure of mortgages in this State.

Ewart: To make effective the prohibition laws of this State.

Taylor, of Brunswick: To amend the Revisal so as to give towns and cities power to operate and maintain water-works and other public facilities.

The following bills were reported favorably by the committee except when otherwise stated: To amend the fertilizer law of 1907.

To amend the anti-trust law of 1907.

To amend the law relating to trespass.

To erect a woman's building at the Soldiers' Home. Referred to Appropriations Committee.

Bills Passed.

The following bills passed their final reading:

(Continued on Page 5.)